EMJ MS
EUROPEAN MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF MODERN SCIENCE
https://emjms.academicjournal.io/index.php/ Volume:6

Pragmatic Descriptions of Verbal Communication

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Annotation: Understanding of each other by the participants of communication, their communicative and linguistic competence, knowledge of the external conditions of speech communication are the basis for achieving a pragmatic effect.

A certain communicative situation, a certain pragmatic function of the text predetermines the nature of the language formation of the text. Phraseological units, whose pragmatic function is usually manifested, allow both the realization of their original pragmatic capabilities and the acquisition of new ones to have a more active influence on the addressee.

Phraseological units can enter into a certain relationship with the text and be one of the main means of determining the pragmatic effect on the recipient, dominating the realization of the pragmatic purpose of the text by performing the usual, i.e. linguistic-pragmatic connotation reinforced in the language system.

Phraseological units under the influence of an emotional context, which perform not only the speaker's thoughts but also the mental experiences that go into the task and purpose of the message, can come in as system-defined, usually recorded semaphores, often as intensifiers aimed at affecting the addressee, as well as occasional semaphores.

Key Words: communication, pragmatic content of the text, mythological phrase.

Thus, the communication process is inextricably linked with the pragmatic aspect. According to G. V. Kolshansky, any reasoning is the first communicative unit that fully meets the demand and combines grammatical, spiritual, and pragmatic characters in itself / Look at Kolshansky G. V., 1984, 85 /. At the same time, the pragmatics of speech communication should be sought primarily in the context of the interactions of people involved in communication. Any reasoning is shaped by man for a specific purpose in a particular situation. Any perception of a thought is in some way related to its understanding, which is achieved by interpreting all the characters introduced by the passage of this text, i.e. by defining the meaning, assisted by the sufficiency of linguistic and non-linguistic factors included in the concrete situation of the relation / Look at Dolinin K . A., 1985, 8-14 /.

The pragmatic orientation of the text - one of the most important features of its organization in fact - is its focus on the practical activities of the parties involved.

Any act of communication is the influence of the speaker on the listener (receiver), the speech action for the interaction of the partners in the process of subject-practical and theoretical-cognitive activities.

Analyzing the pragmatic content of the text and interpreting it, all communication participants, their relationships, mutual obligations, available knowledge, all personal, mental factors, all issues of purpose, all practical results and values for communicators enter into this relationship during the communicative movement / Look at Wunderlich D., 1980, 304;

Cherry C., 1970, 337 /. that is, those contexts imply the consideration of three relations in which the whole complex of relational conditions takes place, in which both the speaker and the receiver are present, and expressed in the addressee's reaction, his verbal / noverbal behavior. E. S. Following in Aznaurova's footsteps, we call this complex the communicative-pragmatic situation / K P V / / AznaurovaE. S., 1988, 38 /.

Thus, the communicative-pragmatic situation includes the following parameters:

- communication participants / who - to whom / - different relationships between communicators;
- the conditions and place where the communicative act takes place / where, when - the scope of the relationship, the state of the relationship;
- the subject and purpose of communication / what - why / - the core of research.

The result is that the speaker achieves the goal when there is a perception of what is being said by the object and a specific reaction to it (depending on the purpose of the consideration).

Thus, based on the achievement of pragmatic effect, the participants of the communicative movement understand each other, their linguistic competence, as well as the institutional and role structure of the external / social relations of speech, the accepted norms of interpersonal relations to know how to target in the specific situation and conditions of the relationship, to imagine the subject of communication, etc. / conditions, to know the parameters of the communicative-pragmatic situation / who - what - when - about what - to whom / why /.

Violation of one of the parameters: violation of role results, lack of communicative competence, violation of norms of interpersonal relationships, etc. leads to a violation of one of the main factors of communication - mutual understanding.

As an example to illustrate, Let’s take a look at the situation from A. Christie’s novel “Lord Edware Dies”, in which actress *Jayne Wilkinson*’s positional and situational roles take place simultaneously[1]. His position is determined by his birth and upbringing, which predetermines his positional role - that he is entangled in his circle, among the middle class, and practically closes his path to a society of high aristocracy.

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Jayne Wilkinson's desire to take a firm position in another position is reflected in his intention to marry a representative of the aristocratic community - the Duke Mertonsky.

The protagonist almost achieves what he wants (firmly in another position), which is his talent, appearance, correct speech, the peculiarities of the external role - the way of behaving, imagining "how" and "what" to say in a given situation / Ervin-Tripp S. M., 1971, 19 /, that is, knowledge of the role relationships, the “role activities” that are specific to a particular situation and are part of communicative competence, helps him.

Jayne Wilkinson’s brilliantly crafted plan comes to a screeching halt due to a disruption of communicative competence, a disruption of role outcomes. This is due to the lack of class knowledge specific to the aristocracy, the lack of awareness on the subject and the subject of the relationship.

[1]Мавқеий, позицион ва ситуатив роллар ҳақида қаранг: /Азнаурова Э. С., 1988, 68; GerhardtU., 1971/.

During the reception of the aristocrats, the protagonist makes an unfortunate mistake, which embarrasses the audience: when one of the participants utters the phrase "Judgement of Paris - "Paris court"(myth. understands Paris).

The results of the described broken role relationship / in this situation, the participants of communication are required to have certain competencies, intelligence, knowledge, etc. expected /, although at this moment, because of his politeness, they try to hide it, arousing appropriate relationships in those around him. The Duke clearly understands that for someone in his position, marriage to *Jayne* Wilkinson is associated with certain complexities and difficulties.

Jayne Wilkinson sat almost opposite us, and next to her, between her and Mrs.Widburn, sat the young Duke of Merton…. He was a strictly conservative and somewhat reactionary young man - the kind of character that seemed to have stepped out of the Middle Ages by some regrettable mistake. His infatuation for the extremely modern *Jayne* Wilkinson was one of those anachronistic jokes that Nature so loves to play.

Seeing *Jayne*'s beauty and appreciating the charm that her exquisitely husky voice lent to the tritest utterances, I could hardly wonder at his capitulation.

But one can get used to perfect beauty and an intoxicating voice! It crossed my mind that perhaps even now a ray of common-sense was dissipating the mists of intoxicated love. It was a chance remark - a rather humiliating gaffe of *Jayne*'s part that gave me that impression.

Somebody - I forget who –had uttered the phrase "Judgment of Paris" and straight away *Jayne*'s delightful voice was uplifted.

"Paris?" she said. "Why, Paris doesn't cut any ice nowadays. It's London and New York that count."

As sometimes happens, the words fell in a momentary lull of conversation. It was an awkward, moment. On my right I heard Donald Ross draw in his breath sharply. Mrs. Wildburn began to talk violently about Russian opera. Everyone hastily said something to somebody else. *Jayne* alone looked serenely up and down the table without the least consciousness of having said anything amiss.

It was then I noticed the Duke. His lips were drawn tightly together, he had flushed, and it seemed to me as though he drew slightly away from *Jayne*. He must have had a foretaste of the fact that for a man of his position to marry a *Jayne* Wilkinson might lead to some awkward contretemps.

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There is a consequence of the violation of the role results, which is caused by the lack of communicative competence, presupposition, which is "an intermediary link between the models of linguistic and communicative competence, as a fund of general knowledge of communicators" / Aznaurova E. S., 1988, 75 / can be seen.

Jayne Wilkinson does not have enough communicative competence to determine the meaning that the mythological phrase "Judgement of Paris" carries, what additional meanings its metaphorical application can bring, because he does not know it simply because of his lack of knowledge.

One of the most important factors of communication is the impaired factor of mutual understanding, which is the most important condition for achieving a pragmatic effect of speech communication. The speech relationship did not happen, on the contrary, it is interrupted, an awkward situation arises. The goal set by the author is to reveal the essence of

the protagonist, to describe him without using the correct description, to give those around him the opportunity to form a correct opinion about him. To all *Jayne* Wilkinson's original face is understandable.

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